UNDP

UNITED NATIONS
DEVELOPMENT
PROGRAMME

Distributed on request
DP/PROJECTS/7474

ENGLISH

APPROVAL OF UNDP ASSISTANCE TO A PROJECT OF
BANGLADESH

IPF:(1992-96) $163 172 000

(BGD/90/002) - Integrated Pest Management (IPM) in Irrigated Agriculture

Date of approval by the AC:[1]	21 April 1993
Expected duration:	Five years
Proposed executing agency:	Government in association with FAO
Proposed UNDP contribution:	$ 4 092 400 Source of funds: IPF
Total UNDP budget:	$ 4 092 400

Project background

During 1988/89, the Government of Bangladesh introduced a number of important policy and programme changes aimed at stimulating agricultural growth, in part based on the recommendations of the comprehensive Agriculture Sector Review (UNDP-funded). The result in production terms has been impressive and the Government is now within reach of its target of food grain self-sufficiency. In the wake of these positive achievements, the development issue is one of sustaining production increases over the longer-term with a view to ensuring food security without detriment to the environment.

The Government remains committed to pursuing a strategy of intensified agriculture, with priority on the increased production of cereal crops (particularly rice as the country's number one foodgrain). The introduction of a national IPM programme with the UNDP/FAO assistance is recognized as an important supporting component of this strategy. By directly empowering farmers with an effective means of plant protection which is environmentally sensitive and relatively inexpensive, the programme will help Bangladesh and its rice farming population avoid the problems of pesticide use evidenced in other countries - in particular increasing pest build-up and associated crop loss, the high cost of pesticide imports and aquatic pollution resulting from the use of toxic chemicals (reference the findings of the FAO trust-funded regional Intercountry Programme for the Development and Application of IPM in Rice in South and Southeast Asia, GCP/RAS/101/NET, GCP/RAS/092/AUL and GCP/RAS/108/AGF, based on its ongoing work in Bangladesh and eight other countries in Asia).

The present project is included in the Fifth Country Programme and is in line with the Government's strategies for plant protection as stated in its Fourth Five-Year Plan. It also forms a recognized part of the Government's commitment to implementing Agenda 21 as adopted by the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (Chapter 14 of Agenda 21 calls upon signatory countries to "improve and implement programmes to put

[1] This Fact Sheet reflects the status of the project/revision at the time it was approved by the Action Committee; modifications to the project/revision may have occurred subsequently.

integrated pest management practices within the reach of farmers"). The project further serves as a vital supporting element of the Government's priority Accelerated Cereals Production Programme, other components of which are receiving UNDP funding support.

Description of project

The immediate objectives of the project are to: (a) support the development of IPM policy and programme formulation in Bangladesh, along with the institutional capabilities to manage, coordinate and implement an IPM action plan; and (b) expand the use of IPM as a practical alternative plant protection measure to pesticide use through the training of field extension workers and farmers initially focusing on 120 select Thanas. By the end of the project, it is anticipated that a comprehensive national IPM programme will be operational in the country.

The project design relies heavily on the introduction and use of an innovative training process which is field-based and highly participatory in nature. The IPM approach itself involves simple farming management practices within the means of the poorest Bangladeshi rice farmer, and is environmentally-friendly and potentially cost-saving at the farm level (irrespective of the scale of operations). The project builds on work already initiated in Bangladesh under the FAO trust-funded Intercountry Programme by expanding the training programme to 120 select Thanas and laying the basis for full implementation of a national IPM programme. The means of extending this programme beyond the initial Thanas indicated above a is potentially available through the World Bank's Agricultural Support Services Project also being implemented by the Department of Agricultural Extension. Other donors (for example, DANIDA) have also expressed interest in providing support for a national IPM Programme.

The following TSS-2 services will be provided by FAO: (i) participation in key project review and evaluation exercises; (ii) technical backstopping and review of all project reports; (iii) technical clearance of national consultants and Terms of Reference for subcontracts; and (iv) evaluation of the contents of the in-country training programme and its impact. The AOS budget will cover the administrative costs of services to be provided by FAO in their role as an implementing agent.

Inputs

UNDP will provide international experts for a total of 92 work-months: an IPM adviser/CTA (36 work-months; an expert in non-formal education (36 work-months); agricultural extension (four work-months); in training impact evaluation (four work-months); and IPF field trainers (four persons for three work-months each); 72 work-months of national expertise (including an IPM ecologist, an IPM training expert in group dynamics and an IPM GIS expert), local subcontracts to the Bangladesh Rice Research Institute and the Bangladesh Agricultural Research Institute for specialized research; overseas study tours, a substantive in-country training programme (covering in-services training and farmer field schools); expendable and non-expendable equipment; administrative support; and miscellaneous costs.

Financial data

	$
Personnel	1 177 400
Subcontract	60 000
Training	2 477 000
Equipment	285 000
Miscellaneous	93 000
Total	4 092 400

- - - - -

UNDP

UNITED NATIONS
DEVELOPMENT
PROGRAMME

Distributed on request
DP/PROJECTS/7475

ENGLISH

APPROVAL OF UNDP ASSISTANCE TO A PROJECT OF
BANGLADESH

IPF:(1992-96) $ 163 172 000

(BGD/93/003) - Utilization of Agro-Ecological Zone Database and Installation of Geographical Information System for Agricultural Development

Date of approval by the AC:[1/]	21 April 1993
Expected duration:	Four and one-half years
Proposed executing agency:	Government in association with FAO
Proposed UNDP contribution:	$1 817 600 Source of funds: IPF
Total UNDP budget:	$1 817 600

Project background

Under the UNDP/FAO project (BGD/81/023) Soil Resource Development Institute, a national Agro-Ecological Zones (AEZ) land resource database system was successfully developed at the Bangladesh Agricultural Research Council (BARC) from 1981-1987. During this period, BARC staff were trained in the operation of the system. As an output of this project 29 Agro ecological Zones were defined (with an average area of 4,965 sq. km); and these are being used as units for developing extension recommendation and research priorities.

It has since been discovered that information available is being under-utilized for the following reasons: (i) lack of training of potential users outside BARC; (ii) need to update data; (iii) lack of socio-economic parameters; and (iv) the inability to input and process geographical data and present output in a spatial form. More knowledge and technical capability in the area of land utilization is needed as a basis for sound location specific, agricultural development planning, and decision-making covering the diversities within each agro-ecological zone.

The present project is included in the Fifth Country Programme as well as in the list of projects for implementation under the Government's Fourth Five-Year Plan. It serves as a vital component of the Government's priority accelerated Cereals Production (ACP) Programme in the agriculture sector. The project will be of direct support to (BGD/89/039) Assisting Transformation to Irrigated Agriculture, (BGD/89/045) TCTTI, (BGD/87/025) Horticulture Research and Development as well as IDA/ODA Agricultural Support Services Project.

INDIANA UNIVERSITY
GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS
DEPT.

[1/] This Fact Sheet reflects the status of the project/revision at the time it was approved by the Action Committee; modifications to the project/revision may have occurred subsequently.

/...

Description of project

The project aims at enabling physical data about soils, climate and plant properties to be used at the Thana (Sub-district with an average area of 295 sq. km, and population of 215,000) level. To this end the socio economic data will be added to the database and systems of dissemination of the information and knowledge will be installed at the Thana level where it can be of direct benefit to farmers. The system brings together the data required from each sector and integrates it at farming system level for which consultancy inputs are provided. Systems for feedback of information from farmers and the rural community will form a part of the data network. The information and the knowledge will be held in computer systems which will be, on pilot scale, made available at Thana level where those involved more directly with advising farmers can access the information and provide feedback to its regular updating.

Introduction of the GIS and the necessary expertise developed will facilitate the preparation of area specific agricultural production plans at sectoral, sub-sectoral and Thana levels; identification of area specific crop diversification possibilities; strategic planning of research priorities to alleviate agro-ecological and socio-economic constraints to agricultural production and crop diversification identified through AEZ technology, the development of efficient and environmentally sound technology packages for agricultural resources management; strategic and quick response action plans under disaster preparedness; and simulation of possible future values and scenarios for planning sustainable and environmentally sound agricultural development. These, in turn, will contribute to higher production and farm income on a unit area basis, improved nutrition and enhanced employment opportunities for the rural poor.

Inputs

UNDP will provide international experts in GIS/Computer information systems 36 work-months, Agro-climatology six work-months; system specialist six work-months; GIS specialist two work-months; 132 work-months of national expertise including a land resource specialist, a socio-economist, a systems analyst/programmer and a farming systems specialist; a subcontract for a private sector computer/digitizer; in-country and overseas training; technical equipment; and miscellaneous costs.

Financial data

	$
Personnel	849 900
Subcontract	30 000
Training	349 700
Equipment	565 600
Miscellaneous	22 400
Total	1 817 600

- - - - -

UNDP

UNITED NATIONS
DEVELOPMENT
PROGRAMME

Distributed on request
DP/PROJECTS/7476

ENGLISH

APPROVAL OF UNDP ASSISTANCE TO A PROJECT OF
NAMIBIA
IPF:(1992-96) $11 862 000
(NAM/93/003) - Strengthening the Technical Capacity of the Secretariat of the National Planning Commission

Date of approval by the AC:[1/]	21 April 1993	
Expected duration:	24 months	
Proposed executing agency:	United Nations	
Government implementing agency:	National Planning Commission	
Proposed UNDP contribution:	$879 000	Source of funds: IPF
Total UNDP budget:	$879 000	
Technical Support Services-2	$ 28 500	
Administrative and Operational Support:	$ 96 100	

Project background

Following the dominance of South Africa in the overall administration of the country, management capacity and the presence of qualified human resources in Government administration were, at the time of independence, inadequate for designing, implementing and monitoring appropriate development policies as defined by the new Government of Namibia. Against this background, the Government has undertaken the task of restructuring the Government machinery, an effort which requires substantial restructuring and strengthening of the public sector and training or retraining of civil servants. Among the newly established Government institutions is the National Planning Commission (NPC), which is charged with the preparation of planning the priorities and direction of national development.

The Government has therefore requested UNDP technical assistance to strengthen the capacity of the Secretariat of the NPC. The above-mentioned project will lend support to the Government's effort to create an effective system of planning and development cooperation through an integrated programme of technical assistance to the most important planning institution of the country.

Description of project

The development objective of the project is to promote the Government's efforts to achieve sustainable and well-shared economic growth with correction of inequities and unequal distribution of wealth.

The immediate objectives of the project are to: (a) formulate the medium and long-term development plans; (b) integrate the development budget with recurrent budget; (c) monitor

[1/] This Fact Sheet reflects the status of the project/revision at the time it was approved by the Action Committee; modifications to the project/revision may have occurred subsequently.

the performance of the economy; (d) undertake investment programming and project planning; and (e) coordinate and evaluate development assistance provided by multilateral, bilateral and NGO-sources.

Project activities will include: (a) provision of long-term advisory services in the areas of macro-economic and sectoral planning, short-term advisory services in the areas of development cooperation management, regional planning, management information systems and building systems for in-house training; (b) conducting in-service training courses; and (c) arranging study tours to ensure that outputs are achieved in a sustainable manner.

At the end of this project it is expected that the NPC Secretariat will have a strengthened capacity for development planning and budgeting; for making efficient use of national resources through investment programming and project planning; and for coordinating, monitoring and evaluating the usefulness of international development cooperation. Services to be provided under TSS-2 will cover participation in technical missions as well as continuous backstopping, which includes provision of technical guidance, analysis of technical reports and PPER, and preparation of backstopping and evaluation reports.

The project will be an integral part of a comprehensive Government programme in the broad area of macro-economic policy formulation, planning and management as defined by the recently established "Inter-Agency Committee on Macro-Economic Planning" (IACMEP). The IACMEP, which consists of members of the key economic government agencies, will act as the Government's advisory body on all issues related to macro-economic issues and will provide substantive inputs for Government decision making as presented through the annual fiscal budget, the National Development Plan, the Annual Report to the National Planning Commission and in relation to specific requests made by Cabinet.

Inputs

UNDP will provide 24 work-months for a CTA/macro-economic planning adviser; 24 work-months for an adviser on sectoral planning, 4.5 work-months of consultancies in development cooperation management, 4.5 work-months of consultancies in management information systems, 3.0 work-months of consultancies in regional planning, 1.5 work-months consultancies in preparation of working and training manuals, in-country training in development planning and budgeting, monitoring of macro-economic performance, public investment programming, and project appraisal, management and evaluation; study tours for 10 NPC staff members on issues related to public investment programming and project development and management; two computers with accessories; and miscellaneous costs.

Financial data

	$
Personnel	711 000
Training	142 000
Equipment	18 000
Miscellaneous	8 000
Total	879 000

- - - - -

UNDP

UNITED NATIONS
DEVELOPMENT
PROGRAMME

Distributed on request
DP/PROJECTS/7477

ENGLISH

APPROVAL OF UNDP ASSISTANCE TO A PROJECT OF
COSTA RICA

IPF:(1992-96) $4 400 000
(COS/92/G31) - Conservation of Biodiversity and Sustainable Development of the La Amistad Osa Conservation Areas

Date of approval by the AC:[1/]	28 April 1992
Expected duration:	Three years
Proposed executing agency:	Government
Government implementing agency:	State Cooperation Foundation (FUCE) Ministry of Natural Resources, Energy and Mines
Proposed UNDP contribution:	$7 995 000 Source of funds: GEF
Total UNDP budget:	$7 995 000

Project background

Costa Rica has been the scene of some of the most rapid and extensive destruction of species-rich, tropical forest biome in the hemisphere. Less than 20 percent of Costa Rica's original forest remains, as approximately 148,000 acres are cleared each year for agriculture alone. At the same time, Costa Rica enjoys one of the longest traditions of progressive conservation policies and legislation in the developing world. To date, Costa Rica boasts an institutional conservation system in which resource use is regulated, to a greater or lesser degree, in over 25 per cent of the country's total land area. National Parks and other strictly controlled areas alone account for 12 per cent of the country's territory. These areas embody an extraordinary range of ecosystems and species, including a great number found in both North and South America, as well as an exceptional number of endemics.

These two opposing tendencies (mounting recognition of the value of biodiversity conservation, resulting in the incremental expansion of the protected area system, countered by increasing forest destruction) have inevitably led to escalating pressure on the protected areas themselves. In 1987, to counteract the growing threats to Costa Rica's system of national parks, the Government proposed linking parks and protected area management to the economic needs of local populations as the principal means of assuring long-term biodiversity conservation. As a first step to achieving this, the Government created the National System of Conservation Areas (SINAC). Each Conservation Area which groups neighboring protected areas together with inhabited or exploited "areas of influence" to form a broader ecosystem management area, is headed by a Director who is responsible for park management and for defining, in partnership with local communities, how ecologically and economically sustainable activities can be identified and implemented.

The involvement of surrounding communities and other stake-holders in the planning, implementation and decision-making processes is critical for effective protection of

[1/] This Fact Sheet reflects the status of the project/revision at the time it was approved by the Action Committee; modifications to the project/revision may have occurred subsequently.

biodiversity. However, their commitment to conserving it will depend on their capacities to develop activities and employ technologies that offer an economic alternative to conventional resource use. Two non-destructive economic activities in Costa Rica, in particular - ecotourism and chemical prospecting - promise exceptional opportunities to generate income for biodiversity conservation and human development in the SINAC. The former - tourism - is the third most important source of foreign exchange for Costa Rica (US$ 193 million). Virtually all tourists to the country list the national parks as the principal reason for visiting, and nearly 40 per cent visit primarily because of the wildlife. However, since local infrastructure for eco-tourism is severely lacking, the proportion of earnings from this activity returning to SINAC and local communities is unnecessarily limited.

Chemical prospecting is the name given to the analysis of species for their pharmaceutical or biochemical properties. The importance of identifying new species cannot be underestimated. Sales of the drugs derived from the rosy periwinkle, found 30 years ago in Madagascar, now exceed $100 million (US) annually. The National Biodiversity Institute (INBio) is now collecting hundreds of species and, through agreements with specific institutions is analyzing their pharmaceutical potential. These agreements stipulate that a percentage of the earnings derived from drug sales must return to Costa Rica. INBio trains and employs local inhabitants as "parataxonomists" to locate and classify Costa Rica's wealth of species and to map their distribution for future use.

Description of project

The long-term objective of the project is to achieve effective biodiversity conservation by strengthening the National System of Conservation Areas (SINAC).

Project activities will include the production of:(a) a biodiversity research programme in each Conservation Area to identify biodiversity resources and determine their economic potential; (b) scientific research infrastructure; (c) a database and information system for improved planning and management of SINAC; (d) upgraded SPAN operational infrastructure in the Conservation Areas; (e) institutional personnel trained in project planning and management, protected area management, participatory community development methodologies, etc. (f) a series of small-scale, ecologically sustainable, economic projects in key regions of the Conservation Areas designed and implemented by community groups, NGOs, small-holders and micro-entrepreneurs; (g) tourism infrastructure located in key areas to attract and retain visitors; and (h) design of formal revenue generation and cost-recovery mechanisms to ensure that income from ecotourism and biodiversity research returns to bolster the sustainable development of the two Conservation Areas.

Inputs

UNDP will provide international consultants in ecotourism (four man-months) and the development of electronic monitoring and information systems (four man-months); a national coordinator (36 man-months); two conservation area coordinators (72 man-months); national consultants in biodiversity research (nine man-months), restoration ecology (seven man-months), fire management (six man-months), forest management (six man-months), marine resource management (six man-months) and legal contracts and concessions (11 man-months); subcontracts for the design and construction of operational scientific and tourism infrastructure; training in management, information systems, parataxonomy, ecotourism, and project formulation and administration; development, installation and monitoring of systemwide database and monitoring information system; a small grants programme; scientific, operational, and computer equipment; and miscellaneous costs.

Financial data

	$
Personnel	774 100
Subcontract	5 839 600
Training	4 400
Equipment	997 900
Miscellaneous	379 000
Total	7 995 000

- - - - -

UNDP

UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

Distributed on request
DP/PROJECTS/7478

ENGLISH

APPROVAL OF UNDP ASSISTANCE TO A PROJECT
OF SENEGAL

IPF:(1992-96) $31 381 000

(SEN/92/015)- Strengthening the National Capacities for Planning and Managing the Economy

Date of approval by the AC:[1]	5 May 1993
Expected duration:	One Year
Proposed executing agency:	Government
Government implementing agency:	Ministry of Economy, Finances and Planning
Proposed UNDP contribution:	$ 971 000 Source of funds: IPF
Third-party cost sharing:	$ 614 000
Total UNDP budget:	$1 585 000

Project background

For the last ten years, Senegal has followed Structural Adjustment Programmes (SAP) with World Bank assistance; and is now in the midst of its fourth adjustment credit (SAC). Senegal is considered to have 'graduated' from such programmes; and this is expected to be the last SAC. Although considerable progress has been made in re-establishing macroeconomic equilibria and in liberalizing the economy, the social and economic situation remains difficult. During 1992, slippages in expenditures and revenues have increased the budget deficit and the Government has been unable to pass a new, more liberal, labour legislation. Fear of social unrest in a pre-electoral year has paralyzed the reform movement. As a result, the programmes with the World Bank and IMF are currently suspended. The election process is nearly over, (the elections have confirmed the incumbent and next month, the election for the parliament will take place).

Entering the 'post adjustment' phase, the Government is now developing an economic stimulation programme based on a free market economy. This programme will be submitted to donors for support. In this phase, Senegal will need to enhance its own capacity in macroeconomic management. This means further 'internalizing' the policy reform process and improving decision making process on key macroeconomic issues through more systematic analysis of policy options needed to establish a stable enconomic climate and incentives for the private sector.

UNDP has provided assistance through several projects to Senegal in the broad area of economic management focussing particularly on planning, regional planning, monitoring of the Structural Adjustment Programme, and aid coordination. These projects have substantially met their objectives and UNDP assistance is being phased out. While some follow-up activities which exploit the results of these previous projects are included , the new programme will focus on new priorities emerging from the evolving context of the economy, and on promoting a broader application and generalized use of the instruments which have been developed. The new programme is also a major departure from the past in being more specifically targeted at strengthening national capacities and use of national human resources, and in providing a broader programmatic framework.

INDIANA ... GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS DEPT.

[1] This Fact Sheet reflects the status of the project/revision at the time it was approved by the Action Committee; modifications to the project/revision may have occurred subsequently.

/...

Description of project

The long-term objective of the project is to strengthen the overall economic management capacities in the country.

The UNDP support programme will focus on the following three areas: (i) economic management and policy formulation - including: (a) creating a Policy Unit devoted to the analysis of key macroeconomic policy options within the Ministry of Economy, Finances and Planning; (b) diffusion of key tools for policy analysis developed under previous UNDP assisted projects and establishing conditions for their effective and generalized application through making these publicly available and providing training; (c) improving existing instruments for better programming public investment and technical cooperation resources; (ii) regional planning - including: (a) preparation of physical development plans for the country as a whole and for each of the ten administrative regions; (b) creation of a physical development Atlas; and (iii) training - including development of a focussed skills specific training programme and an institutionalized system for personnel training in the broad area of economic management such as budgeting, macroeconomic simulations and projections, debt management, project selectionand programming, negotiations, etc..

The project activities will include: (a) establishment of the Policy Unit which will fill a major gap in the Government machinery as a focal point for preparing policy positions and strategies and training on the use of policy analysis instruments; (b) preparation of the Atlas and regional plans; and (c) preparation of a training plan.

A preparatory assistance, rather than the full programme, is being presented for approval because some of the aspects of this 'programme-cadre' are insufficiently defined at present, although other components are clear. The areas requiring further elaboration are: (i) the training programme; (ii) assessment of the full scope of requirements for capacity building in the economic management area; and (iii) methods and approaches for capacity building such as the role of long-term international experts.

Inputs

UNDP will provide 55 man/months and 218 man/months of international and national expertise respectively (experts and short-term consultants); administrative support personnel (secretaries and drivers); mission costs; a subcontract with a specialized institution to assess the training requirements and formulate the relevant programme; equipment (two vehicles, computers); and miscellaneous costs.

Financial data

	$
Personnel	1 335 000
Subcontract	90 000
Equipment	100 000
Miscellaneous	60 000
Total	1 585 000

UNDP

UNITED NATIONS

DEVELOPMENT

PROGRAMME

Distributed on request
DP/PROJECTS/7479

ENGLISH

APPROVAL OF UNDP ASSISTANCE TO A PROJECT OF NEPAL

IPF:(1992-96) $77 772 000

(NEP/91/002) - Management Support for Municipal Development

Date of approval:	8 January 1993
Expected duration:	One year and 3 months
Proposed executing agency:	Government
Government implementing agency:	Ministry of Local Development and Ministry of Housing and Physical Planning
Proposed UNDP contribution:	$ 490 500 Source of funds: IPF
Total UNDP budget:	$ 490 500

Project background

Although the urban population of Nepal is less than 10 percent of its total estimated population of 19 million, it is growing at about five to six percent annually or twice that of the rural population. Rapid urbanization is putting increasing pressures on the presently limited facilities and services in the urban areas of Nepal, including roads, drinking water supply, drainage and sewerage systems, and solid waste collection. This has led to worsening environmental conditions.

Until recently, Nepal's urban development programmes have been centralised in the Ministry of Housing and Physical Planning (MHPP) and the Ministry of Local Development (MLD) and their related agencies. The MHPP provides policy guidelines on urban development and coordiantes the various activities of organisations attached to it. It has created 29 Town Development Committees (TDCs) as a mechanism for providing local planning and community facilities. The MLD is concerned with monitoring and supervising local governments at the district, town and village levels. With the election of local leaders in 1992 and the passage of local governments acts, the 36 municipal governments have assumed more power and responsibilities in managing their own development activities. They are, however, faced with inadequate human and financial resources and thus have limited capabilities to provide urban facilities and services or to manage urban growth.

UNDP assistance to this sector spans more than two decades. Such support has concentrated in transforming municipalities into well-managed and financially sound bodies that could effectively tackle rapid urbanization, under the projects (NEP/85/010) and (NEP/86/021) Management Support to Town Panchayats I and II and (NEP/88/046) Management Support for Urban Development (MSUD). Among the major achievements of these projects were: (a) improved local level revenue generation and cost control in 27 out of 33 municipalities; (b) completion of physical expansion plans for 33 municipalities; (c) completion of manuals on site planning, physical standards, project planning and capital improvement programming; (d) design of a series of training programmes for district engineers and municipal staff; and (e) enhanced capacities at MLD and MHPP in providing advice and assistance to municipalities in financial management, taxation, municipal administration, urban and infrastructure policy, physical development planning, and engineering design.

Description of project

The development objective of the project is to transform Nepal's town into well-managed and financially sound municipal bodies capable of providing urban infrastructures and services needed by their growing populations.

The immediate objectives of the project are to: (a) assist the Government to identify and prepare suitable strategies to support decentralized municipal management in Nepal; and (b) design a full-scale five-year project to promote municipal development in the new democratic framework of Nepal. Five municipalities will be selected under this project to carry out the following activities: (i) identifying options for the organizational structure of the municipality; (ii) developing a municipal tax policy and a financial monitoring system; (iii) preparing accounting training modules and conduct training courses for accounts personnel; and (iv) identifying and conduct one pilot/demonstration project.

Inputs

UNDP will provide a project adviser (15 work-months); a municipal finance advisor (one work-month), an urban development policy advisor (one work-month); project professional staff (27 work-months); and administrative support personnel; in-country travel and mission costs, a subcontract costs for demonstration community-based project; training (study tours on urban management practices and in-service training on infrastructure and financial management); surveying equipment; and miscellaneous costs (operation and maintenance, reports and sundries).

Financial data

	$
Personnel	255 000
Subcontract	60 000
Training	95 000
Equipment	45 000
Miscellaneous	35 500
Total	490 500

- - - - -

UNDP

UNITED NATIONS
DEVELOPMENT
PROGRAMME

Distributed on request
DP/PROJECTS/7480

ENGLISH

APPROVAL OF UNDP ASSISTANCE TO A PROJECT OF
BHUTAN

IPF:(1992-96) $27 920 000
(BHU/92/C03) - Permanent Works for Feeder Roads (Eastern Zone)

Date of approval by the AC:[1]	12 May 1992
Expected duration:	Three years
Proposed executing agency:	UNDP/OPS
Government implementing agency:	Department of Roads (Ministry of Communications)
Proposed UNCDF contribution:	$3 324 700 Source of funds: General Resources
Proposed UNDP contribution:	$135 000 Source of funds: IPF
WFP contribution:	$300 000
Government cost sharing:	$291 000

Project background

Given the mountainous character of Bhutan and a widely dispersed population, regional development depends critically on improvements of access by an expansion of the road system. The above-mentioned project is the follow-up of an earlier UNCDF, UNDP and AsDB supported programme (BHU/85/C02 and BHU/86/004) under which the Department of Lands was provided with equipment and know-how for road construction through increasingly mechanized means fostering its capacity to construct feeder roads. Under the specific terms of the UNCDF project the Department will have completed by 93 km, of feeder roads in the Eastern Zone, but not at a level of sustainability and permanence which is the aim of the present project.

The present project relates to the national objectives of Bhutan's Seventh Five-Year Plan (1992-1997), which gives priority to a more regional balanced development. On one hand it will ensure all year access to an area which thus far has been relatively deprived of access and services (but processing considerable agricultural potential); and on the other hand it will contribute to a consolidated and maintainable road network with provisions for system and capacity building in road maintenance.

Description of project

The project will consist of two components: (1) the rehabilitation of 52.8 km. of five sections of feeder roads by providing permanent road works and building protective structures necessary to get all-year-round access to an area of about 30,000 people living in seven villages; and (2) the development, system, capacity, training, testing in real circumstances preventive, routine and major maintenance. During the construction period the

[1] This Fact Sheet reflects the status of the project/revision at the time it was approved by the Action Committee; modifications to the project/revision may have occurred subsequently.

GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS
DEPT.

/...

maintenance will be carried out by a separate unit under the Eastern Feeder Road, which will by transferred to the Tashigang maintenance division at the end of the project.

The project activities will include: (i) permanent works and pavement works along 53 Km. of roads; (ii) formation cutting works, where required, by design standards; and (iii) specific maintenance and restoration works as required during the construction period. The standards corresponds to newly agreed upon standards for such road. Only some difficult passages are widened in order to ensure the security of the traffic.

As a continuation of the UNCDF project "Feeder roads in the Eastern Zone", all UNCDF equipment and equipment provided by the Government will be transferred to the new project.

As a result of the project, conditions will be created for the improved distribution and marketing of agricultural products and better access to public social services such as health and education for a population of 30,000 inhabitants. At the same time the Government will have developed and adapted a system of roads maintenance and the necessary basic skills to continue and replicate elsewhere in Bhutan.

Inputs

UNCDF will cover the following costs: (i) new equipment, vehicles, surveys, laboratories, office equipment and spare parts, through international bidding; (ii) fuel, lubricants and material for permanent works through UNDP Resident Representative; and (iii) the first 18-month subcontract for the Road Construction Manager (RCM).

UNDP will finance the second 18-month subcontract for the RCM and a 36-month subcontract for the UNV superintendent, specialized in training.

WFP will purchase locally-produced food to provide to workers under its food-for-work system for road stabilization works. It will also provide complementary technical assistance and training in environmental measures aimed at minimizing the detrimental effects of road construction.

The Government will finance both technical and administrative staff, including the National Project Director, as well as labor and material for production of base course for 38 km. and surveys, mapping and design activities.

Financial data

	UNCDF	UNDP	WFP
Mission Costs	160 000	-	-
Technical Assistance	75 000	135 000	50 000
Local Staff	40 000	-	-
Expendable Equipment	700 000	-	-
Non-expendable Equipment	975 000	-	-
Permanent Works	819 000	-	-
Sealing/resealing works	122 000	-	-
Transportation	70 000	-	-
Food	-	-	250 000
Contingencies	150 000	-	-
Programme Support	118 400	-	-
Agency Overhead	95 300	-	-
Total	3 324 700	135 000	300 000

- - - - -

UNDP

UNITED NATIONS
DEVELOPMENT
PROGRAMME

Distributed on request
DP/PROJECTS/7481

ENGLISH

APPROVAL OF UNDP ASSISTANCE TO A PROJECT OF
MONGOLIA

IPF (1993-96) $6 331 000

(MON/93/005) - Water and Sanitation

Date of approval by the AC:[1]	12 May 1993
Expected duration:	Two years
Proposed executing agency:	IBRD
Government implementing agency:	Mongolia Corporation for Communal Economy and Services (MCCES)
Proposed UNDP contribution:	$100 000 Source of funds: IPF
Third-party cost sharing:	$ 48 000 Sources of funds: Australia
Total UNDP budget:	$148 000

Project background

Mongolia is a large but sparsely populated country with a land area of 1.5 million sq. km. and a population of 2.1 million. While the country's Northern Khangai Zone has abundant water resources, the Southern Gobi Zone is very dry with little precipitation. It is estimated that 20 percent of water sources in Gobi cannot be used because of low water table and increasing salinity.

The country has two main systems of water service, namely a "central" piped water system installed in key urban areas and open dug wells in the rural areas. There are over 100 "central" water systems with 700 water stations. The number of open dug wells which are dispersed throughout the country is not known. About 50 percent of the population, most of them in the rural areas, do not have access to safe water supply. In the urban areas, the quality of water supplied by the "central" system is generally poor with no testing and monitoring of water quality outside of the capital, Ulaanbaatar.

The Government's effort to improve the quality and availability of water supply is constrained by inadequate hydrological data, unavailability of appropriate technologies, lack of financing, and limited national capacity to plan, implement and manage a nationwide water supply and sanitation programme. To resolve these problems, the Government has requested UNDP assistance under the present approval.

Description of project

The long-term objective of the project is to build national capacity for expanding access to safe and affordable water supply and sanitation.

[1] This Fact Sheet reflects the status of the project/revision at the time it was approved by the Action Committee; modifications to the project/revision may have occurred subsequently.

PUBLICATIONS

Project activities will focus on: (a) training in planning, technology choice and community involvement; and (b) health and hygiene education, mainly for women and children. The project will complement parallel assistance ($375,000) being provided by the Swedish Agency for International and Technical Cooperation (BITS) for the construction of demonstration wells and low-cost latrines; formulation of water quality standards and testing guidelines; demonstration of appropriate treatment facilities; and conduct of hydrological studies.

The joint objective of the proposed UNDP/AIDAB project and the BITS project is to enhance the capacity of sector agencies and communities in Mongolia to expand access of lower income segments of the population to safe and affordable water supply and sanitation, drawing upon the lessons learned and technologies developed during the International Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Decade for enhancing sustainability. Both of these projects will be implemented as a single integrated programme under the technical supervision of UNDP/World Bank Regional Water and Sanitation Group for East Asia and the Pacific (RWSG-EAP) supported by UNDP regional and global programmes.

The two projects will concentrate initially in three selected demonstration areas in different regions of the country. There will be close coordination between construction activities of the BITS project, and the community development, institution-building and training activities under the UNDP/AIDAB project. Concurrently, workshops will be organized for policy makers and sector agency officials. TCDC will be arranged with neighbouring Asian countries, especially China, where UNDP/World Bank have a successful rural water supply and sanitation project under implementation in Inner Mongolia. It is anticipated that the two projects will build a sound foundation in Mongolia for follow-up large-scale water and sanitation investment programme in Mongolia.

Inputs

UNDP will provide two man-months of international consultants, one UNV who will act as project manager/coordinator, national consultants; training for national workshops; one vehicle and 30 hand pumps; and miscellaneous costs.

Financial data

	$
Personnel	88 200
Training	18 000
Equipment	24 000
Miscellaneous	13 000
Total	143 000

- - - - -

UNDP

UNITED NATIONS
DEVELOPMENT
PROGRAMME

Distributed on request
DP/PROJECTS/7482

ENGLISH

APPROVAL OF UNDP ASSISTANCE TO A PROJECT OF VIETNAM

IPF:(1992-96) $100 402 000
(VIE/92/002) - Support to the Public Administration Reform Programme

Date of approval by the AC:[1]	19 May 1993	
Expected duration:	Three years	
Lead Government Authority:	Office of the Government (OOG)	
Proposed executing agency:	Government	
Government implementing agencies:	Government Committee for Organization & Personnel (GCOP) National Institute of Public Administration (NIPA)	
Total programme budget:	$14 500 000	Source of funds: Bilateral and Multilateral Donors
Proposed UNDP contribution:	$1 200 000	Source of funds: SPR/MDP
	$1 730 000	Source of funds: IPF
Total UNDP budget:	$2 930 000	
Administrative and Operational Support Services (AOS):	$ 240 300	Agency: UNDP/OPS

Project background

Since 1986, the Government of Vietnam (GOV) has implemented several major policy changes both in the move toward a market economy and toward increasing effectiveness of the public sector. These changes have placed considerable new pressures on its public administration which at present is neither efficient nor cost-effective, resulting in bottlenecks and delays in the implementation of economic and public-sector reforms. The Government of Vietnam is organized on central, provincial, district and commune levels with peoples' committees (executive bodies) and peoples' councils (local assemblies) at every level. These structures were set up to service a central command economy and require major reform and structural changes in order to effectively service the demands of an open, market-based economy poised for rapid growth.

In view of the necessity and demand for reform of the public administration and as a logical next step in obtaining external assistance, the Government requested UNDP assistance in formulating its programme for Public Administration Reform (PPAR). The GOV also requested UNDP to provide leadership in mobilizing resources for the programme. This request for assistance is primarily based on: (1) UNDP's neutrality in providing policy advice; (2) UNDP's mandate and track record in coordinating and mobilizing funds for Vietnam, and (3) a natural continuation of very successful UNDP assistance in the area of economic reform including the first phase MDP programme (VIE/88/543) focusing on economic management which generated substantial donor interest and co-financing.

GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS

[1] This Fact Sheet reflects the status of the project/revision at the time it was approved by the Action Committee; modifications to the project/revision may have occurred subsequently.

/...

The Programme Approach has been chosen as the most effective way of meeting the many related and fundamental problems of public administration reform. The Programme will be carefully coordinated with related components funded by both UNDP and other donors.

The financing strategy for the programme is that UNDP will provide seed/catalytic funds for start up and that other donors will provide the majority of resources required for the operational aspects of the programme. Already, strong interest has been shown by, inter alia, the Governments of Canada, France, Singapore and Sweden. France has taken an active role in assisting the preparatory stage by funding one of the mission members and is expected to be a large contributor in the implementation stage.

Description of project

The strategic objectives of the Programme are to: (a) assist in the development of a comprehensive and coherent strategy for long-term improvement of the public administration system; (b) build up national capacity, both institutional and human, for implementation of the PPAR; and (c) undertake short term activities of high urgency, including the launching of administrative improvement pilot activities in selected ministries and institutions at all levels.

The programme will be implemented in two phases. In the first phase (approximately 8 months) the PPAR will be comprehensively developed and full details of component areas will be outlined; studies detailing the current status of public administration and requirements for reform will be undertaken; study tours, through which high level decision-makers will gain insights to the policies, structures and procedures of other countries, and seminars on specific issues will also be conducted; a Steering Committee supported by a Secretariat will be established to ensure programme coordination and to oversee implementation of the overall programme. Upon completion of Phase I, the Government's programme document will be substantively updated and outputs and activities of component areas will be detailed. Under Phase II, the full programme is expected to cover the areas of: (1) improved policy analysis and legal framework for design and implementation of reform, including the formulation of administrative laws, regulations, procedures, and the establishment of tribunals; (2) clarification of the responsibilities of the Executive, especially in relation to the Legislative and Judiciary and between central and local administrations; (3) institutional capacity to increase the effectiveness and efficiency of Government, including establishment of a central management unit and strengthening organization and procedures of select pilot ministries and local institutions; (4) institutional capacity to recruit, deploy, evaluate, promote, reward and discipline personnel in the public service, specifically to enhance the career system, while at the same time addressing issues of sluggishness in the personnel system; (5) capacity to conduct research and design and deliver training activities to public officials; and (6) institutional capacity for budgeting, revenue collection, accounting and auditing standards and procedures of the central public administration, including the establishment of an Auditor-General's Office.

UNDP will provide the majority of inputs for Phase I and will also assist the start up of each of the six component areas of the programme, thus providing the key requirements necessary to enable the Government to start the reform process. As noted above, several other donors are seriously interested in co-financing the programme, thus enabling the Government to accelerate and continue the reform process in a more comprehensive and in-depth manner.

Inputs

UNDP will provide 31 work-months for a resident coordinator, eight work-months for a Sr. policy advisor; 39.5 work-months of short and longer-term consultancies covering the six immediate objectives of the programme; 65 fellowships, six study-tours, and basic equipment.

Financial data

	$
Personnel	1 400 000
Subcontract	30 000
Training	1 130 000
Equipment	280 000
Miscellaneous	90 000
Total	2 930 000

- - - - -